

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1881

NUMBER 28

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MEXICAN COFFEE PRODUCTION.

In connection with the question of Mex-
ican coffee the following report of Hon.
John W. Foster, United States minister to
Mexico, on the "Cultivation of Coffee in
Mexico," written in 1875, will be of interest
to our Brazilian readers. The report is the
result of personal observation and careful
inquiry in the country itself, and may be
accepted as trustworthy in all particulars.
After some general remarks on the produc-
tion and consumption of coffee, Minister
Foster says:

In Mexico, our neighboring republic,
there exists the agricultural capacity to
produce all the coffee that can be consumed
in the United States, and of a quality equal
to the best grown in any country. Mexico,
it is true, is exporting very little coffee, and
scarcely figures in the coffee-producing
countries, but its capacity and adaptability
for its production have been tested by more
than fifty years of successful cultivation.

The topographical and climatic character
of the country is admirably adapted for this
purpose. The great Andean mountain
range coming up through South and Central
America, greatly depressed in the Isthmus
of Tehuantepec, apparently for the passage
of the commerce of the two oceans, suddenly
springs up in southeastern Mexico into
lofty cordilleras, one branch of which fol-
lows close along the Pacific and the other
along the Gulf coast of the country, holding
up on these two arms the great table-land of
the interior, thus affording every variety of
production of the sea-slope of the mountains
from Guatemala on the south, on the Pacific
side for more than a thousand miles to the
north, until it reaches a line in the state of
Sinaloa where occasional frosts endanger the
crop; and also for more than a thousand
miles on the Gulf coast from Yucatan into
Tamaulipas. In addition to these immense
stretches of country it flourishes in the nu-
merous and fertile valleys of the interior,
wherever the great table land is sufficiently
depressed to reach the level of tropical and
semi-tropical vegetation.

The elevation above the sea at which it is
thought coffee is most favorably grown is
from 1,000 to 4,000 feet; but in Mexico it
is cultivated with success at an elevation of
4,500 feet, and it is found even still higher.
So also it is grown at lower levels than
1,000 feet as in various places in Mexico it is
produced at the very sea-side. Off the
eastern coast of Yucatan, on the island of
Cozumel, coffee trees of prolific yield are
growing nearly at the sea-level as well as in
many other localities on both the Pacific and
Gulf coasts. So that it will be seen that the
area for the cultivation of coffee in Mexico
is immense. The amount of its produc-
tion, so far as natural capacity is concerned,
need only be limited by the extent of land
brought under cultivation.

As already stated, the adaptability of Mex-
ico as a coffee producing country has been
tested by more than fifty years of experience
in its cultivation, which experience proves
that in profit to the producer, as well as in
quality of the article, this country has no
superior. That it has not assumed the first
place in exportation is to be attributed to

other causes than the capacity of the soil,
profit of the cultivation, or quality of the
article—to the same causes which have re-
tarded all commercial and agricultural
development of the country. In 1818 and
1819 the profitability of the growth of
coffee in the West Indies led to the estab-
lishment of extensive plantations in the vicin-
ity of Cordova and Orizaba, and in 1825
they were in a flourishing state. In the
valleys of Cuernavaca and Cuautla, in the
interior, in 1826 there were estates where
there were growing as many as five hundred
thousand plants*.

And elsewhere in the republic much
attention was given to coffee planting at that
period, and great hopes were entertained
that the country would be largely engaged
in its exportation to foreign countries. But
the civil disorders, which began soon after
and which continued till lately, paralyzed
all business enterprises and disappointed
these hopes, so that the coffee producing of
Mexico has been mostly limited to supply-
ing the home demand, which is quite large,
as coffee is in very general use by all classes.

During the past few years, up to the close
of 1875, there have been peace and security
in the country, and the cultivation of coffee
has begun to increase, so that a small ex-
portation has commenced. The statistics
of the single port of Vera Cruz will show
the growth of this exportation, which,
although insignificant as compared with the
total production of the world, still indicates
a very healthy development of this industry;
it ought in a few years to become very con-
siderable:

EXPORTATION OF COFFEE FROM VERA CRUZ, 1871 to 1875.

Year ending June 30, 1871...	pounds
do do 1872....	672,588
do do 1873....	1,912,020
do do 1874....	3,909,446
do do 1875....	4,204,446
	5,373,678

The coffee exported from Vera Cruz is all
grown in that state, with the valley of Cor-
dova, on the Mexico and Vera Cruz rail-
way, as the chief center of its production. A
brief reference to the methods of its cultiva-
tion at Cordova may be a matter of interest
to the vast number of coffee drinkers in the
United States, many of whom know nothing
of the article except at the daily breakfast
table**.

The seed or grain, which should be
selected with care, is usually planted in well-
prepared beds in a nursery, shaded from the
sun. The young plants are transplanted at
the age of one year or eighteen months to
the fields or *cafetales*, which are thoroughly
cleaned of all under-growth and the soil well
prepared. As the young plants are very
tender, it is necessary to protect them from
the sun. For this reason open forests are
used, where available, and the mountain
sides affording shade are utilized for coffee
plantations. In open fields a growing
shade must be created, which is most quickly
obtained by planting banana trees, also
yielding some profit from their fruit. But

* See Ward's Mexico, book I.

** Hon. Mariano Romero, well known in the United States
as the former Mexican minister at Washington, has recently
written a valuable work, in Spanish, on coffee cultivation en-
titled, "Cultivo del café en la Costa Meridional del Chiapas."

the best cultivators at Cordova consider this
a poor substitute. One of the most intel-
ligent planters there has set out in his
coffee fields a large number of cinchona
trees (from which quinine is obtained),
which grow well in that latitude; also valu-
able timber trees, as the oak, walnut, etc.
The second year after planting there is a
very slight yield of coffee; the third year
about a half crop; and the fourth year, (or
when the plant is five years old) a full crop
is gathered.

A reasonably rich soil is desirable for
coffee, and manuring pays well in the vigor
of the tree and increase of yield. The dis-
tance at which plants are set out in the field
is usually about three yards (or *varas*) apart
each way, although often planted closer.
The cultivation consists in keeping the fields
clean from weeds and undergrowth and
plowing the soil; in certain localities irriga-
tion is necessary, but in Cordova, after the
plants are well started in the field, this is
not required; and the better class of planters
give careful attention to pruning, keeping the
plant or tree at the height of from 6 to 8
feet, although if unchecked it will grow to
double that height.

The trees do not yield their full blos-
soming at one time. The first flowering
is sometimes as early as December, the
second about February, and the third and
most abundant the last of March and the
month of April. Early in April last it was
my good fortune to spend several days in
Cordova, in the midst of the blossoming
season. The suburbs of the city in all
directions are devoted to coffee cultivation.
The lanes, lined on each side with *cafetales*,
presented a most agreeable sight—the pure
white blossoms, clinging close along the
branches half covered with the bright green
leaves, gave the trees the appearance of
being sprinkled with snow; and the perfume
of the flowers, almost equal to that of orange
blossoms, loaded the air with its fragrance.

The flower falls, leaving a round green
berry, which ripens in seven or eight months
changing when ripe into a red color. Each
full-formed berry contains two grains;
though sometimes it contains only one
grain, which is rounded or oval shaped,
called by the Mexicans *caracollo*. On ac-
count of the different times of flowering,
the picking or gathering season lasts for
three or four months, each tree having to
be carefully gone over three or four times by
hand. This is the most tedious and dif-
ficult process of the whole cultivation; it
cannot be postponed, must be done carefully,
and requires an extra number of laborers;
but women and children can be employed
at low wages.

The first process after picking is to dry
the berries, which is done by exposing
them to the sun, when they shrivel and
change to a black color. They are then put
into a mortar, and the grains hulled or
beaten out with a pestle. The grain is then
separated from the chaff by the crude pro-
cess of fanning it out by hand or winnowing
though sometimes a fan-mill is used. The
coffee is afterwards picked over carefully,
grain by grain, by hand, and selected;
and it is then ready for sacking and the

market. Up to the present "the doctoring" process of artificial coloring or bleaching, as in some countries, has not been resorted to here. The process of curing, after gathering the crop, is in a most primitive state in Mexico. It presents a fertile field for Yankee ingenuity to invent instruments and methods to facilitate the process, or for enterprise to avail of the inventions in use in other countries. And although it has been grown here for so many years, the coffee cultivation in Mexico may be considered in its infancy, as it is only beginning to receive the attention of intelligent and scientific cultivators. So that great improvements may be anticipated both in the cultivation and curing.

Experience has, however, proved that it is a *certain* and *reliable* crop. So far, its cultivation at Cordova has developed no disease of plant or berry. Insects do not attack it. It is very little affected by the climate, as in the locality of its production there is no frost; and although great drought may diminish the crop, it does not destroy it. The flower when in full bloom is sometimes broken off by severe winds, but this seldom diminishes the yield. The crop is also clean and comparatively easy to cultivate. After the *café* is once in full bloom, the cultivation is easy. Only at the picking season is there much urgency required. Once gathered, the crop can be cured and prepared for market leisurely and at the planter's convenience.

The most prominent objection is that so much time is lost before a profit begins to be realized. If a planter commences with sowing the seed, he must wait more than five years before he obtains returns upon his investment; or four years if he plants from the nursery, as the first year's crop barely pays more than the cultivation and curing. But as compensation for this, a plantation once established yields a never failing crop, without renewal, anxiety, or uncertainty, for a life-time. And the profit in Mexico during the past few years has been about 100 per cent. over the cost of cultivation, and 10 per cent. interest on the capital invested. The period the trees will continue bearing is variously estimated, but the usual estimate is from twenty to twenty-five years. There are, however, trees now growing in Cordova sixty or seventy years old, remains of neglected and abandoned plantations, which by pruning and cultivation are yielding a fine crop. An intelligent American planter in that valley claims that with attention and care plants ought to continue bearing vigorously for fifty years. Another important feature of coffee planting in Mexico is that the locality of its cultivation is usually both healthy and attractive, elevated above the fatal diseases of the tropics and in the presence of the most beautiful scenery. The valley of Cordova, for instance, is among the foot-hills of the great mountain of Orizaba, whose peak is covered with eternal snow, in a rich semi-tropical vegetation, and with a remarkably equable climate, the elevation being 3,000 feet above the sea.

The average yield per tree at Cordova is estimated at about one and a half pounds, although it is claimed that, with intelligent culture, pruning, and manuring, the average yield in that valley may be increased to three pounds per tree. It is not uncommon to find trees yielding from five to seven pounds, and, in very exceptional cases, from twenty-five to fifty pounds each. With the trees, planted three yards apart each way, with the above-stated average, it is easy to estimate the yield per acre. It is unsafe to give a detailed calculation of the outlay required in establishing a plantation or *café* up to the time of yielding the first paying-crop, as much depends both upon the locality and the intelligence and economy of the planter, so that published estimates are apt

to mislead. It may be stated, however, that, after the plants begin to bear a full crop, the cost of annual cultivation, up to sale in local market, is from six to seven cents a pound.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

On the evening of the 27th ultimo the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, Edwin Corbett, Esq., had audience of His Majesty, the Emperor, at the palace of São Christovão. In presenting his credentials, Mr. Corbett addressed His Majesty in the following terms:

Sire,

I have the honor to place in Your Majesty's hands the letter of the Queen my Gracious Sovereign, accrediting me in the character of Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

I am commanded by Her Majesty to express to Your Imperial Majesty, the high regard she entertains for Your Majesty, and the deep interest she takes in your welfare and that of the Brazilian nation.

The long existing friendship and intimate relations between the Brazilian and British governments, which have so long and so happily existed and are a pledge that they will equally continue in the future, it will be my study and anxious desire to do all in my power to maintain, and, if possible, to draw them closer.

I am convinced that I shall meet on the part of Your Majesty's government with an equally cordial spirit and the same desire with which I am animated to bring to a satisfactory issue all the matters which we may be called upon to treat.

In replying to the address of Mr. Corbett, the Emperor said:

I am deeply touched by this new proof of the affection of my much esteemed sister and cousin, the Queen of Great Britain. I hope, Mr. Minister, that you will contribute always to the strengthening of those ties of long friendship existing between our countries.

From The Greater, New York, July 23.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

EGYPT.

Of the countries tributary to Turkey, Egypt is the most important. Egypt has had the advantage of possessing enterprising rulers since the advent to power of Mehemet Ali, the founder of the present dynasty of Khedives, who, although he was a treacherous and cruel despot, did his best to promote the cultivation in his country of cotton, sugar and cereals. Dating with his reign, Egypt has gradually become quite a producer of such articles, the abundance of crops being wholly dependent, however, on the inundations of the Nile. If the latter are good and complete, the crops are fine; if not, there is a partial failure, but the average result in a given number of years is always satisfactory. Labor being plentiful and cheap, the result is highly remunerative to the government and ruling classes, while the poor "fellah," the native agricultural laborer, ekes out a precarious and miserable existence with the greatest difficulty, although he is hardworking, for the comparatively heavy taxation and the rapacity of usurers prevent him most of the time from saving any money. It is a sort of bondage a great deal worse than that of the black slave in Cuba and Brazil, for it is, so they say, utterly hopeless. Since the present Khedive succeeded his father a couple of years ago, the fate of the "fellah" has, however, become somewhat ameliorated; under the ex-Khedive it was dreadful, for the latter with all his enterprise was a spendthrift of the worst kind, being surrounded by a host of bloodsuckers and remorseless swindlers and usurers, who grew rich on the spoils of this intrinsically rich country. He was one of those men who find it difficult to say "no," and the consequence was the running up of a huge public debt amounting to about £100,000,000. Finally the bondholders in Western Europe got England and France to interfere, the Khedive was dethroned and exiled, and his son enthroned in his place.

Since then England and France harmoniously administer Egyptian finances jointly; the revenue exceeds the outlay, coupons are paid with regularity, and the usurious interest in Egypt has ceased, while taxation has been so organized that at length the "fellah" begins to breathe more freely. Fortunately during the last few years good

inundations have coincided with this improved administration of the country, and Egypt is once more on the high road to a more lasting prosperity, with some prospect that the "fellah" will also be able to lay aside some moderate savings in the future.

While the present Khedive, Mehemet, is a better and more economical ruler than his father, Ismael, the latter has, however, to be credited with some good things achieved by him or through his cooperation.

When Napoleon III. and M. de Lesseps wanted to have the Suez Canal dug, he stood by them firmly and faithfully, and did not allow himself to be frightened by the English government, at first violently opposed to the great international work from a miserable point of short-sighted jealousy. Ismael also brought sugar-planting and making to a high degree of perfection at his own expense, so much so that Egypt in good years now produces from 35,000 to 50,000 tons. At first this government sugar planting may not have been very profitable, but while so much money was wasted in building useless palaces, and even schools, colleges, paper mills, &c., on a foolish and extravagant plan, that invested in sugar industry was thus employed to better advantage, regarding the future, for the sugar mills now do good service. Egypt proper covers an area of 383,007 square miles, and thus a population of 5,517,627 souls, including 68,653 foreigners, about 30,000 of whom are Greeks, 15,000 Italians and as many Frenchmen.

The principal cities are Cairo, 327,462 inhabitants; Alexandria, 165,752; Damietta, 32,730; Rosetta, 16,243; Suez, 11,327; Sonakin, 4,600; Port Said, 3,854; Massawah, 2,744; El Arich, 2,506; and Ismailia 1,897; besides Tanta, 60,000; Lagoziz, 39,000; Lout, 27,470; Damianhour, 25,000, and Mansoura, 16,170. The Khedive's sway also nominally extends over Nubia, Cordofan and Darfur, and other portions of Sudan, together 737,085 square miles and 11,800,000 inhabitants. The income of the country was last year £8,319,292. The army during peace does not exceed 18,000 men, but can in case of war be at once increased to 100,000. Since our civil war a good many American officers have assisted in perfecting the military service in Egypt. The navy counts 14 steamers.

The import in 1879 was \$50,216,000 piasters, (a piaster is worth five cents of our money), and the export 1,343,906,000. The four principal products exported stood thus:

	1878.	1879.
Breadstuffs.....	118,278,000	223,831,000
Cotton seed.....	101,016,000	131,686,000
Sugar.....	81,814,000	67,869,000
Cotton.....	455,524,000	816,757,000
	756,632,000	1,240,143,000
Hides, ostrich feathers, gums, &c.....	53,095,000	103,763,000
	809,727,000	1,343,906,000

This shows the difference between a good inundation year and a poor one.

The maritime movement, which of course includes the rapidly increasing Suez Canal transit, was between vessels arrived and departed in 1877, 15,771, with cargo measuring 6,693,172 tons, of which no less than 435 were men-of-war. The Egyptian merchant navy counts 535 vessels, with together 59,874 tons. There are in operation 941 miles of railway, and 5,398 miles of telegraph. There are 83 post-offices, forwarding in 1879 some 2,500,000 letters and about 30,000,000 piasters in money orders. For a semi-barbarous nation, it must be confessed that this is doing remarkably well.

By the time the Turkish empire gets to be divided between the great powers, or otherwise, a thing that may take place ere this century comes to a close, probably by a general war, the struggle will be not so much, we are inclined to believe, who is to retain Constantinople, but who is to get possession permanently of Egypt and the Suez Canal. England, Russia and France will of course be the main competitors. The latter is pushing into Tunis, and will no doubt soon push into Tripoli, the chief as yet hidden object naturally being Egypt; but whether the one or the other finally remains the owner of the rich valley of the Nile and of the road to India, it is sure that a tremendous impulse will eventually be given to cotton, sugar and wheat production in that magnificent country.

A NEW FACTOR IN SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

The revolution in the industrial system of the Southern States which followed the abolition of involuntary servitude has been attended by results as regards white labor quite as remarkable in some respects as those which have been worked out in the case of the negro, albeit the former have attracted less attention. Thus, before the war, who ever heard of a white woman earning her own living in the Southern States? The thing in the then exist-

ing condition of society was esteemed a degradation, and the spectacle therefore was rarely, if ever, met with. It is true, mechanics and laborers could occasionally be found in small numbers in all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line; but as they had to put up with the various social disabilities implied in the common designation of "white trash," it can readily be understood how this class was obliged to occupy a plane that was neither respectable nor prosperous. It is needless to say there has been a radical change in the situation since that time, and so far from occupying a position in the social scale but little above that of the freed hand, the white laborer now has won a place in no sense inferior to that which he maintains in the North or West. The different states are competing for his labor, and at this moment Louisiana, Texas and South Carolina have their representatives at Castle Garden for the express purpose of offering them inducements which, in many cases, can only be characterized as extraordinary. All this while, under the hard necessities imposed by the impoverishment of the civil war, the utilization of female help in a wide range of manufacturing industries and other useful occupations has been making quiet but rapid progress, and the magnitude of this class of workers as a Southern industrial force to-day, especially in the larger towns and cities, would probably surprise those who have not heretofore taken any interest in the matter. Take New Orleans as an example. We find in the *Democrat* of that city an enumeration of the various industrial pursuits there in which this class of labor is employed, together with their wages and earnings. The total is about four thousand engaged in the manufacture of men and women's underwear, men's clothing, carpets, curtains, embroidery, hair work, millinery, artificial flowers, bonnet trimmings, wood and paper boxes, cigars and cigarettes, dyeing and bleaching, mosquito nets, photography, school teaching, trimming and binding shoes, etc., etc. These four thousand women are only those that are employed in large establishments; in private families, it is estimated there are as many more in like manner supporting themselves by skilled labor. In the matter of compensation, we find but little difference between that paid in New Orleans and the ruling rates in New York and other cities in this part of the country. If there is any difference at all, we should say it was in favor of New Orleans. Artificial flower makers earn from 60c to \$1 per day; cigar makers average from 75c to \$1 per day, after a six months' apprenticeship; ordinary seamstresses, \$20 to \$25 per month; skilled do., \$35 to \$40; in the cotton factories, \$1.25 per day, and \$8 per week; sales women \$4 to \$10 per week, and so on. We are assured that there are new openings every day for any woman that is willing to work, outside of the "private domestic," or household servant class, of whom there is always a scarcity, and who command, it may be said, their own terms. These are imported from the Northern and Eastern States or from Europe, the native Southern women, in common with most of their Northern sisters, having an unconquerable aversion to that mode of earning a livelihood. As the case stands, it is creditable to Southern women that they have borne up so well under the severe experiences and the general wreckage of the past twenty years, and are now so largely contributing by their own hands to replace widespread impoverishment with the fruits of industry; and this all the more because, with the abolition of the slave system, only dating that far back, many of them could never have been, as women in the free states are, "brought up to it."

—New York Commercial Bulletin, August 6.

COAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We learn that Mr. Frederic W. North, F. G. S., the mining engineer appointed a few years ago to report upon the coalfields of Cape Colony, has just returned to England from a similar visit to Natal. His investigations for that government have been highly satisfactory, and among the various and prolific seams of anthracite and bituminous coal, some of them ten feet and twelve feet in thickness, he has found several that are well adapted for locomotive and general steam purposes. That this coal is suitable for the former work he proved before leaving the colony by driving the locomotives of the existing railways for some hundreds of miles to and fro between Durban and Marisburg, and he has handed to that government a tabular statement showing the advantage of using colonial coal instead of any English varieties. The possibility of using cheap local fuel instead of costly English coal in these distant colonies must give a great impetus to railway construction, and an extension beyond Ladysmith, in Natal, will provide a better and more expeditious highway to the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The railway bill for the expenditure of £5,000,000 upon railway construction in Cape Colony, which has just received the sanction of the Assembly at Cape Town, contemplates the intersection by a main line of the coal deposits of that colony. Therefore, after considerable delay, those coalfields are now going to be placed in direct communication with both the coast and the diamond fields.—[London Times.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—An abolition society has been organized at Macaé.

—The August receipts of the Ceará custom house were 131,869\$517.

—The sessions of the Mato Grosso provincial assembly were opened on the 3rd inst.

—The August receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 209,199\$594.

—The elections in Pernambuco for the provincial assembly are to take place on the 15th proximo.

—An election to fill a senatorial vacancy will be held in the province of Mato Grosso on the 5th of November.

—The June receipts of the Corumbá custom house (Mato Grosso) were 18,572\$164, and the July receipts 46,761\$232.

—Traveling jewelry pedlars are required to pay a license of 200\$ by the municipal council of Parahyba, S. Paulo.

—The sanitary state of Pará is reported to be very bad, malarial fevers of a bad character being very prevalent.

—The shipments of coffee from Lorena, São Paulo, to Rio de Janeiro during the first half of September amounted to 90.87 tons.

—Complaints are made in various places throughout the province of São Paulo against the vexatious methods of collecting tolls on the roads.

—The *Correio Paulistano*, of São Paulo, announces that some cases of small pox have appeared in that city. There are no fears of an epidemic.

—A part of the bridge over the Parahyba at Lorena, São Paulo, fell recently while a car loaded with coffee was passing over it. The coffee was all lost.

—Telegrams from Pernambuco on the 27th ult report a sanguinary conflict at Goyana on a question of lands. The chief of police had started for the scene of disturbance.

—The Ceará provincial assembly has appropriated 1,017,824\$ to meet the expenses of that province during the year 1882. The appropriations for public instruction amount to 214,419\$.

—The subscriptions for the family of the late Minister Buarque de Macedo promoted by the *Jornal do Recife*, Pernambuco, had reached the total of 8,717\$ on the 24th ult.

—The provincial assembly of Ceará has voted a tax of 1½ per cent. upon real estate for the purpose of building school houses. The tax will be levied through the municipalities, the receipts being assigned to the municipalities where realized.

—An assassination took place, at Vallão d'Antas, in this province, on the evening of the 17th inst., the victim being one Laurindo de Faria e Souza. He was shot while sitting in the house, the assassin outside escaping in the darkness without detection.

—The *juiz de orphãos* of S. Simão, São Paulo, has declared three children free who had been illegally reduced to slavery. The three children had been brought from one of the northern provinces, and were ultimately purchased of José Bernardino de Senne, of Tamandá, Minas Geraes.

—The scientific commission for making magnetic observations on the Brazilian coast, which was shipwrecked on the gunboat *Príncipe do Grão-Pará* near Maranhão, arrived at Pará on the 14th of September. The foreign members of the commission have gone to the upper Amazon.

—The *Jornal do Commercio*, of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, says that the wheat harvest in the colonies of Conde d'Eu, Caxias and D. Isabel is most abundant, and will exceed 12,000 bags. The *Jornal* adds, however, that the colonists will get little benefit out of it because the costs of transportation are too high to admit of its being sent to market.

—The Pará provincial assembly has voted 20,000\$ to aid Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza in the construction of a new balloon in Europe, the money being placed at the inventor's disposal at the Brazilian legation in Paris. Taking all things into consideration, the aforesaid sum may be considered to be practically thrown away, or "up in a balloon." One would think there was a superfluity of cash at Pará from such appropriations.

—The S. Paulo provincial assembly has passed a law, which has been sanctioned by the president, imposing a per capita tax of 2\$ per annum upon every slave in the city of Tietê. The receipts of this tax are to be devoted to the construction works of the new church in that place. The tax ceases with the completion of the edifice. The tax of 200 reis upon every bale of cotton has been reduced to 100 reis, now that cotton production is so nearly extinct.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The track-laying on the Dom Pedro II extension was completed to Carandahy, Minas Geraes, on the 25th ult.

—The formal inauguration of work on the Bagé railway, of Rio Grande, is announced for some day of the present month.

—Imperial decree 8,258, of the 17th ult., approves the definite surveys of the first section of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, and authorizes its construction.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the preparation of a new railway map of the empire, showing the lines under traffic, construction and survey, and also all telegraph lines.

—The contract with Barão do Pinhal & Co. for the construction of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway—the continuation of the Paulista line beyond S. João do Rio Claro—entered into operation on the 30th ult., with Sr. Angelo Spinelli as contractor. The work of construction should begin on the 15th inst. and terminate on the 15th October, 1882.

—The first section of the "Natal & Nova Cruz" railway, of Rio Grande do Norte, was formally opened on the 29th ult. The section is 40.3 kilometers long, and has been under construction since the 28th February, 1880. The length of the whole line when completed will be 121 kilometers, and the time fixed for the conclusion of the works is October 18, 1883. The total capital upon which interest is guaranteed is 5,618,000, or 5,496,683\$.

—Late advices from Santa Catharina report excellent progress on the D. Theresa Christina railway. The surveys have been completed for a distance of 73 kilometers, of which 53 kilometers are under construction. The rails have been laid on an extension of two kilometers, and 33 kilometers are ready for track-laying. The construction company has thus far received five shiploads of material at the port of Imbituba.

—In response to various complaints, the São Paulo Railway Co. published a circular on the 22nd ult. in which were the following instructions relative to carrying empty coffee sacks: The sacks should be made into packages and legibly marked with the name and address of the consignee; the empty sacks will be transported free; the shipping bill should specify the number of packages and weights; the packages will receive the same care as regular freight. This certainly ought to satisfy all the parties concerned.

—The following is a description of M. Franço's much-talked-of fireless locomotive: "The construction is much like an ordinary locomotive, except that there is no fire. The boiler is a receptacle of extra strength, and the water contained in it is raised to a temperature of about 395 degrees by the injection of steam at a pressure of 225 pounds. The steam is provided by a stationary boiler at one of the intermediate stations on the line. The fireless locomotive is thus charged with water capable of giving off a quantity of steam sufficient for a moderate journey. Of course the pressure of steam given off is at first very great, and gradually lessens; but the inconvenience which would arise from this constant change of pressure is overcome by the adoption of a reducing valve, by means of which pressure of steam reaching the cylinders can be nicely regulated. These engines were tried and worked from Ruell to Port Marley, 6.51 miles, and from Port Marley to Marie Le Rof, 2.15 miles; it is therefore evident that these engines are quite capable of covering journeys of length sufficient for tramway work, especially as the engine described draws a train of 20 tons."

THE BUENOS AYRES "HERALD."

On the 15th September our enterprising Platine contemporary, the *Buenos Ayres Herald*, completed the fifth year of its existence and entered upon a new year of rare promise. As a rule the growth of a newspaper is slow and fickle, and every step in advance must be gained through unremitting hard work and difficult management. Were the editor required to please himself alone, or were the newspaper reading world accustomed to toleration in the matter of newspaper opinions, then the work would be simple and straightforward, but this is rarely the case, especially with those who seek to keep clear of partisanship. In its short history the *Herald* seems to have won more substantial success than usually falls to the lot of its colleagues. As far as we know it has been frank and outspoken, and has never hesitated to call black by its right name. And yet, it has grown rapidly both in substance and in influence, and now enters upon its sixth year with a prestige and support which insures for it a career of great usefulness. And in saying all this for the *Herald* itself, as much more is due to the community in which it is published. The English-speaking people of the River Plate have given their cordial support and encouragement to the *Herald's* enterprise, and by these means have insured its success. In the interests of both parties, our colleague has our best wishes for a continued success which shall be a fitting complement to what it has thus far accomplished.

THE EMANCIPATION FUND.

As a fitting commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the emancipation law of 1871, the minister of agriculture issued instructions on the 28th ult. for a third distribution of the fund provided by law for the annual liberation of slaves. The amount set apart for this purpose is 2,250,000\$ which, with the 8,128,612\$309 expended in the distributions of 1875 and 1880, makes a grand total of 10,378,612\$309 thus far set apart for the liberation of slaves. This last sum, however, does not properly fall within the first decade of the law. In accordance with the instructions of the minister this last appropriation should be expended within the present fiscal year, and is distributed among the several provinces as follows:

Amazonas.....	1,601\$860
Pará.....	50,363 205
Maranhão.....	103,880 792
Piauí.....	34,892 265
Ceará.....	42,370 351
Rio Grande do Norte.....	16,981 985
Parahyba.....	42,095 699
Pernambuco.....	151,291 904
Alagoas.....	49,991 521
Sergipe.....	43,386 726
Bahia.....	190,953 505
Espirito Santo.....	34,892 265
Rio de Janeiro, (capital).....	71,391 319
Rio de Janeiro, (province).....	475,688 315
Minas Geraes.....	476,635 812
São Paulo.....	277,858 588
Paraná.....	16,590 929
Santa Catharina.....	21,197 665
Rio Grande do Sul.....	124,887 526
Goyaz.....	11,451 491
Mato Grosso.....	11,596 217

From the *Herald*, Buenos Aires, September 15.

WASTING MONEY ON IMMIGRATION.

Our prosperity as a nation depends largely on immigration. This has been so well understood that the government has spent nearly three million dollars in aiding immigration. In 1880 \$521,000 were spent, and in 1879 \$500,000; and besides this the government has spent in aiding colonies, during the last five years, one hundred thousand dollars (*fuertes*).

The importance of immigration fully warrants all that has been paid, or rather it would warrant it provided it would accomplish its object; but we have seen that immigration which is directly purchased is suspicious and precarious.

The United States does not pay the passage of the immigrant to its shores, and does not so much as transport him to his field of labor, nor give him free land; and yet 50,000 a month crowd those shores, and spread over that great land, where the climate is more changeable and rigorous, where the strife to get on is sharper, where the work is harder and the pay smaller than here—where free land is a tradition of the past, and government aid is unthought of. Has it ever occurred to our economists and officials to seek the reason for this—to learn why, with all we do, immigrants come in so small a stream? We can answer in a few words.

First, the public lands of the United States have long been held in trust for actual settlers, to each of whom a stated quantity has been offered, at a low price (\$1.25c. per acre), and on easy terms, and no capitalist has been able to obtain enormous tracts of land beyond which the settler has to go to get any place to build a home; and these moderate homestead farms, accessible to transportation and civilization, enable little communities of acquaintances and kindred to grow up, as in the case of "Tom Hughes' New Rugby, in Virginia, where a whole neighborhood from old England have settled, happy in the freedom and elbow-room of their new home, amidst all friends.

The only other reason we name, is a more sure and quiet administration of law and government. These two considerations, which we have not been able to offer—which are valued more than help and free lands—are coupled with the facts that we have allowed all available lands, within a moderate distance from settlements, to pass into the hands of a few great holders, so that the immigrant is compelled to journey far along the frontier before he can find a place to build a home, and even then he has no such protection and peace as are dear to the emigrant who leaves old associations for new scenes. This problem of immigration is unsolved with us, and we lack an intelligent policy and are entirely without a system.

We would recommend prudence in assisting immigrants to come, because that which is worth having will come of its own accord, but we would have the government have a well-defined, vigorous and prompt policy with regard to land laws of settle-

ment, keeping all public lands for immigrants who will settle on them, and to such giving or selling but a limited amount, and making life, property and law respected. With this, immigration will come, and without it we do not desire to see it come. We are a long way from this, and, as a consequence, no man in his senses, with any conscience or compassion, can urge a heavy immigration at the present time.

TARIFF EXEMPTIONS.

By an imperial decree, No. 8,259, of the 24th ult., the government grants an exemption from import duties on all machinery destined for the agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries of the empire, and also for the navigation enterprises located within it. The following is the text of the decree:

In conformity with the authorization conferred upon the government in Art. XXII, of Law No. 3,018, of November 5, 1880, I hereby order the provisional execution, until the new customs tariff shall have been promulgated, of the following dispositions:

ART. I.—There are free from duties on imports: Sec. 1.—The machines for cultivating the land and preparing the products of agriculture, for mining, for the use of whatever factories or workshops, and for navigation, moved by gas, steam, water, air or wind, electricity, or by animal power, and whatever other motors, fixed, locomotive, or portable, comprehended in the same.

Sec. 2.—The pieces of machines imported separately, in respect to which it shall be proved, in the course of an examination made by experts chosen by the inspector of customs, that they can have no other destination or application than to substitute damaged pieces of machines free of duties, and to serve as extras for those which, still in perfect order, can be rendered useless by any eventually whatever.

Sec. 3.—The stills, furnaces, retorts, boilers, mills, and whatever other similar, unclassified articles, for employment in agriculture and manufacture.

ART. II.—The objects mentioned in the sections of the preceding article are exempt from the *expediente* of 5 per cent., treated in Art. 625, Sec. 1, of the regulations of September 19, 1860.

Rio de Janeiro, September 24, 1881.

Signed by the EMPEROR.

JOSÉ ANTONIO SARAIVA,

Minister of Finance

AN American entomologist advocates the use of arsenic for the destruction of cotton worms, and says it will cost only a cent and a quarter per acre to exterminate the worm with that poison. The method of employing it, which he recommends, is a solution made by adding to five gallons of water five pounds of arsenic and one pound of soda and boiling until the arsenic is dissolved. In using, one measure of the solution is added to 160 measures of water, and sprinkled upon the plants infested by worms.

PHILADELPHIA and suburbs have sixty silk factories, which produce nearly every variety of manufactured silk known to the trade. The production of these for the year ending June 30 reached \$7,250,000. With capital invested to the amount of \$8,000,000, new mills have been built and others enlarged until the present productive capacity is estimated at \$10,000,000.

A COMBINATION cotton-picker, with fingers of iron, is working a revolution in cotton-growing in the United States. It will, it is thought, reduce the price of cotton two cents a pound. The machine, by means of beaters and fans, takes the fibre from the boll, removes the seeds and all impurities, finally delivering it straightened, ready for the bale. Efforts are making to develop the invention in season for exhibition at Atlanta.

—The deportation fever is again upon us. A man is arrested on the charge of being a *cifren*, and then, without warrant or trial, is put on board some steamer and sent abroad. No one can desire to say anything in favor of the class of people deported, but would it not be better to give them a judicial trial, and then punish them here?

—Two thieves entered a house on Rua da Quitanda on the morning of the 27th ult., but were detected by a young Portuguese clerk before they had time to secure any property. The clerk, Antonio Joaquim Fernandes, at once pursued the thieves, when one of them turned upon him with a knife and killed him, the knife being driven through the victim's heart. The assassin was tripped up and disarmed in the street, but succeeded in escaping. He secured a boat at the Mimosas wharf, when some custom house guards and boatmen took up the pursuit and captured him. The assassin is a Spaniard named Alfonso Verga y Vergon, and is about 21 years of age.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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the French packet of the 15th, and Royal
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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1881.

THE cruel murder of a young Portuguese clerk while pursuing a thief on the 27th ultimo, is an event which should open the eyes of the minister of justice to the general insecurity of life and property in this city. It is admitted that one crime of this character does not prove that the present state of affairs is exceptionally bad, but we need only call attention to the daily criminal calendar to show that this crime does not stand alone. Stabbing affrays are of frequent occurrence in every part of the city, and house-breaking has become so common that scarcely a night passes without loss to some one. The safeguards thrown about the criminals, the delays in bringing them to trial, and the great difficulties in the way of conviction, all tend to encourage these men in their desperate calling, and at the same time to restrain their victims from bringing them to justice. In these burglaries, the thieves generally go armed with knives, and are prepared to take life if caught. Their presence, therefore, is a standing menace against the lives of law-abiding citizens, and no one can know just when his life will not be put in jeopardy by them. As young Fernandes was served in his effort to capture one of these desperate outlaws, so may any one else be served at any moment. The increasing number of these crimes, and the bravado shown in them, is flattering neither to the community, nor to the police and judicial administration of the city. It is certainly time that some serious thought should be given to this question, and that steps should be taken to suppress these innumerable outlaws who now infest Rio de Janeiro. It is useless to send them to Fernando de Noronha, for they live better and enjoy more privileges there than they probably ever experienced elsewhere. We are not advocates of capital punishment, but it must be confessed that a little hanging just at this time would do a power of good. Something certainly must be done, or every citizen must take the matter into his own hands and deal out justice for himself, and on the spot.

For the past two weeks the principal street of this city, at one point, has been practically blocked by men and boys engaged in selling lottery tickets. This spectacle is due in a measure to the removal of the official agency to one of the finest locations on that street, where its business can be carried on to greater advantage. The drawing of the great 6,000,000\$ lottery, which is now in operation, has also added to the excitement, and has unquestionably concentrated most of the obnoxious and peculiar features of the institution to this one point. If there were any good to be derived from the lottery, if it contributed anything to the wealth or well-being of the

country, if one single thing could be said in its favor, then such inconveniences as the blocking of a street or the constant importunities of street ticket-brokers would easily be borne. But when so much evil grows out of the institution, when it is the cause of so much distress, immorality, corruption, and degradation, then these inconveniences are almost unbearable. There is no need of proving the lottery to be an evil of the worst character; for it has no defenders. It is employed simply because more money can be wrung out of the people in that way, than through any other means. And so it is employed by the church, by charities, and by the government, simply as a source of revenue. For this end the church and the government are willing to see the people corrupted and beggared, their wealth squandered, their industries neglected and ruined. For this end they are absorbing the hard earnings of the people to-day, and mortgaging their future to penury and crime. In view of these plain facts is it not time that some check should be placed upon this evil? It is increasing in magnitude every day, and is therefore gaining a stronger hold upon the people. Taking all the lotteries authorized by the national and provincial legislatures together, their drawings will now average not less than two a day, probably more. The sale of tickets has now become a most important branch of business,—if such a trade may be so classed—and lottery shops can be found everywhere. In this city they are as numerous as cigar shops, and even large mercantile firms do not hesitate to trade in them. An expensive and elaborate machine for the drawings stands in one of the rooms of the national printing office, and it bears the imperial coat of arms. Everything is done to countenance and encourage the evil, and it is certainly making good use of the license. Is it not time, therefore, that some serious protest should be made against the further continuance of this corrupt and corrupting practice? If the church and the government have no scruples, then let the press impeach the institution, and place the blame for its protection on those who have the power to suppress it.

WHETHER through indifference, or carelessness, or ignorance, the result of the meeting of the Associação Commercial on the 24th ultimo was an unqualified approval of the statistical tables published in the last annual report of that association. For the credit of the gentlemen connected with that organization, and in the interests of better statistical work, we deeply regret that such a step should have been taken. No good business man would countenance such work in his own private affairs, and we see no reason, therefore, why he should either countenance or commend it in a publication of this character. It is not a personal question in the slightest degree, no more so than is the exaction of correct book-keeping in any commercial house. In this case, the errors are of such a character that they will deceive a majority of people, and will lead to others no less serious in character. That such statistical statements should be published, and then be affirmed and complimented by the whole association, is more than an error; it is an affront to the good sense of every business man who is interested in the trade of this country. We have on two separate occasions called attention to these errors, some of them so ridiculous as to be almost incredible; and yet grave business men now come forward and adopt a complimentary resolution on them. Of course, the responsibility is now transferred to the association itself, and the opportunity for correcting them has gone. We have therefore no hesitation in saying that the associates of this organization have not

fulfilled their duty, and that they are now responsible for published statistical work so incomplete and so full of errors as to make it absolutely worthless. It is not an enviable position for the leading commercial body of Brazil to hold, but there is now no escape from it. No attempt has been made to explain or excuse the errors to which we have called attention; no effort has been made to correct them. On the contrary, the report has been accepted and the statistics honored with a complimentary vote, and the directors under whose administration these errors were made, have been re-elected. There remains, therefore, but one course to pursue; and that is to repeat the charges and warn our readers against the report. We called attention to the omission of some 50,000,000\$ from the public debt statement, to the credit of Canadian imports to Great Britain and the United States, to a failure to credit all the Canadian shipping arrivals and departures to that country, and to the ridiculous inclusion of "coupons" as an article of national export, especially in such a manner as to conceal the actual export of gold. To these errors not one word of explanation has been given. Our readers, and especially those foreign commercial associations who have been accustomed to accept these reports as an authority, will do well to mark the errors, and to be very careful about all the rest. The errors mentioned are sufficient to vitiate the whole work.

In view of the purpose to make the national exposition, which is to be held in this city on the 15th proximo, contribute to the development of national industries, would it not be well to invite an exhibit of some of the lesser products of the country together with such practical information as will demonstrate their profitability? Much might be learned in this way of the tea-growing experiment on one plantation in Minas, and of the reasons why that industry was long since abandoned in São Paulo. Much might also be learned why it is that cotton culture has suffered so great a decline, and why it is that the cultivation of rice has been so generally abandoned. Information might also be procured on the production of Indian corn, of potatoes, of beans, and of a score of small products, all of which are valuable more for purposes of domestic consumption than as articles of export. To look upon a product simply as a source of revenue, as an article of export, gives only a partial idea of its value, as it leaves out of account the essential factor of self-support. The agricultural country which devotes its whole attention to a few exportable articles of great value to the exclusion of those food products necessary for domestic consumption, not only creates within itself an element of weakness but also neutralizes in part the profits of its labor. In this sense it is clear that the projected national exposition will confer a very great benefit upon this country if it will devote special attention to these small products. There is less need for the encouragement of tobacco culture than of the growth of rice, and less need for extending the area of coffee production than of establishing the production of wheat. With respect to this last product, there is much which should receive the candid consideration of both the planters and the government. Wheat has long been grown to a very limited extent in the interior high lands of Minas Geraes and São Paulo, and to a greater extent in the southern provinces of Rio Grande, Santa Catharina and Paraná. While we have little faith in the adaptability of this product to Pernambuco, where experiments are now in progress, we believe that sufficient success has been attained in the south to prove that it can be cultivated there successfully. Some of the

Rio Grande colonies have produced wheat largely in excess of their home needs, but they have derived no encouragement or benefit from it simply because the costs of transportation shut them out of the market. This being the case, the obstacles to wheat culture are purely artificial, and can be remedied. To do this it is necessary to know something of the product itself, so as to determine its value in comparison with the imported article. That determined, it is necessary to know the costs of production and of transportation, so as to ascertain whether it can compete in the home markets. It is certainly most desirable that a country should produce her own breadstuffs just as far as her soil and climate will permit. Such a result is an element of national strength and adds much to the remunerativeness of national industries. If Brazil can do anything to develop the production of wheat within her own boundaries to an extent sufficient to meet domestic consumption, then the money now paid for imported flour will be distributed among her own planters and millers, and will add just so much to the wealth of the empire. It will add a new and valuable branch to her agricultural industries, and will make the country more independent and self-reliant. It is true that the native wheat does not produce so white a flour as those varieties grown in colder climates, but the native flour is highly nutritious, and is therefore just as good as an article of food. It would certainly meet all ordinary demands, and might place wheaten bread in the hands of many who now rarely ever see it. If it is only to the costs of transportation that wheat culture is not developed, then steps should at once be taken to decrease those costs, and in this effort the national exposition can render highly efficient aid. It certainly should not be that flour can be obtained at a lower cost from Minnesota, or Hungary, than from localities within a hundred miles of Brazilian seaports.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Emperor has placed a part of the old city palace at the disposal of the minister of agriculture during the coming national exposition.

—The municipal council has nominated two inspectors to look after the street-cleaning service of the city at salaries of 300\$ per month each.

—The monitor *Solimões* returned from Ilha Grande on the 28th ult. The ironclad has been much more manageable during this voyage than when last taken out.

—The government has authorized the customs officials to make arrangements for a custom house wharf at the "trapiche Mauá," for the landing of goods.

—The letter in which the Brazilian legation at Washington expressed the Emperor's sympathy for President Garfield was dated July 23, and Secretary Blaine's reply July 27th.

—On the evening of the 27th inst. D. Francisco Bauzá presented his credentials to the Emperor as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Uruguay. Minister Bauzá comes to Brazil on a special mission.

—The imperial government has appointed the Conde de Villeneuve, principal proprietor of the *Jornal do Commercio*, to the position of minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, Belgium. The new minister left for Europe on the 1st inst.

—Through the inability of Dr. Carlos Glas to undertake the study of the sugar cane disease in Pernambuco, because of ill health, the minister has appointed Daniel Henninger, of the Imperial Instituto da Agricultura, to carry out the work of that commission.

—The chief of police has dismissed several policemen recently for bad conduct and negligence of their duties. Were those reasons fully applied to the whole force, there would be precious few policemen left. It must be remembered, however, that every new chief begins in this way.

—The first drawing of the great 6,000,000\$ lottery of this city took place at the Caixa d'Amortização on the 3rd inst. The regular business of that public department was suspended for the day, and the gambling mania ran riot. The second and third drawings are to take place on the 8th and 13th inst.

—The government has consented to the use of rooms in the Typographia Nacional for the industrial and coffee exhibitions of next month.

—Mr. C. P. Mackie, director of the telephone company of this city, has offered to connect the general office of the directors of the national exhibition with the central telephone office, thus giving them communication over the whole system when in operation.

—An aldermanic commission visited the new slaughter house at Santa Cruz on the 26th ult., and returned in a very unamiable mood. They complain that the well provided will not supply more than one-eighth of the water needed, and that a further supply should at once be obtained. They will petition the department of agriculture for the necessary works, so that the edifice may be ready for occupation at the end of the present month.

—According to official instructions of the 28th ult. the steamers of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Co., engaged in the southern coasting trade, will leave this port on the 3rd, 17th and 25th of each month, at 10 a. m. They will be required to stop six hours each at Santos, Paranaguá and Santa Catharina, 24 hours at Rio Grande do Sul, and 36 hours at Montevideo. These regulations apply to both the outward and return voyages.

—By a decree of the 24th ult. the method of transferring bonds of the internal public debt have been greatly simplified. Hereafter the transferee can be made on any business day through the agency of a public funds broker and the proper signing and stamping of blanks prepared for that purpose. The party selling can do so through a power of attorney, but the broker can require the signature to such instrument to be attested by a *tabelião*, or by two competent witnesses.

—The *Globo* of the 1st instant announces the death in London of William Henry Clark, Esq., for many years the London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*. Although he had never visited this country, Mr. Clark was a staunch and steadfast friend of Brazil, and never lost his confidence in the future of this empire for one single moment. His views of Brazilian affairs were often rose-colored and influenced by official opinions, but in the main he was just and did not hesitate to criticise and condemn those things which his economic training pronounced to be false and erroneous.

—According to official instructions of the 28th ult. the steamers of the Companhia Brasileira de Navegação a Vapor, which are engaged in the coasting service between this city and Pará, will leave this port on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. The time of delay at each port will be as follows: Victoria, 4 hours; (to be included only in the round trip of the steamer of the 30th); Bahia, 10 hours; Mació, 6 hours; Pernambuco, 12 hours; Parahyba, 5 hours; Natal, 2 hours; Ceará, 6 hours; Maranhão, 10 hours; Pará 20 hours. These regulations apply to both the outward and return voyages.

MARRIED.—On Saturday, the 24th of September, at the British consulate, and on the 26th, at No. 6, Cosme Velho, by the Rev. Father Kenelm Vaughn, ARTHUR MANGIO GULL, Esq., youngest son of the late J. W. GULL, Esq., to CLARA, second daughter of W. H. RICHARDS, Esq., of Santa Barbara, Minas Geraes. No cards.

COMMERCIAL

October 4th, 1881.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000, gold 27 d. do do do do in U. S. 54 1/2 cents. do \$1.00 U. S. coin in Brazilian gold. 83 3/4 do \$1.00 U. S. coin in Brazilian gold. 83 3/4

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 23 1/2 d Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 82 1/2 gold do do do do in U. S. 44 1/2 cents Value of \$1.00 (\$80 per \$1.00) in Brazilian currency (paper) 28 3/4 Value of £1 sterling " " 10 7/8

EXCHANGE.

September 23.—The rates in the banks continued without alteration at

London	22 3/4
Paris	42 1/2
Hamburg	52 1/2
New York	28 1/2
Portugal	230-241 1/2

The transactions effected were unimportant. Private paper on London was negotiated at 22 1/2, and on France at 420. Sovereigns 10 1/2 sellers, 10 7/8 buyers.

Sept. 24.—The market was quiet with the same rates in the banks as yesterday. Small transactions in private paper on London at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4. Sovereigns 10 1/2 sellers, 10 8/8 buyers.

Sept. 26.—The banks opened to-day at the reduced rates of

22 1/2 on London	
420 on Paris	
520 on Hamburg	
241-242 1/2 on Portugal	

but after p. m. they again adopted those of the previous day, viz: 22 3/4 on London, 425 on Paris, 525 on Hamburg, 240-241 1/2 on Portugal.

Private paper on London was passed in the morning at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4, and in the afternoon at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4, and on Paris at 419, the market closing firm. Sovereigns 10 1/2 sellers, 10 7/8 buyers.

Sept. 27.—The market to-day was firm at the following rates in the banks: London 22 3/4, Paris 425, Hamburg 525, New York 28 1/2, Portugal 230 and 241 1/2. Small transactions in private paper at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4 on London and at 419 and 420 on France. Sovereigns 10 1/2 sellers, 10 7/8 buyers.

Sept. 28.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks. The market continued firm but inactive. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4 on London and at 418 and 419 on France. Bank paper on London was obtained at 11 1/2, above the official rate, viz: at 22 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 10 1/2 cash.

Sept. 29.—The official rates of the banks were unchanged but the market was very firm and large transactions were effected in bank paper at 22 1/2 on London and 424 on Paris, and in private paper at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4 on London and 418 and 422 on France. Sovereigns 10 1/2 sellers, 10 7/8 buyers.

Sept. 30.—The banks did not change their official rates but drew at 22 1/2 on London, some transactions being also reported at 22 3/4. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2, 22 3/4 and 22 1/2 on London and at 419 and 421 on France. Sovereigns sold at 10 1/2 cash.

October 1.—The banks maintained their previous rates but no transactions in bank paper were reported. In private paper small sums were passed at 22 1/2 and 22 1/2 on London and at 518 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 10 1/2 cash.

Oct. 3.—The official rates of the banks close unchanged at

22 3/4 London	
425 Paris	
525 Hamburg	
230-241 1/2 Portugal	

but bank paper was obtained readily at 22 1/2 on London. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2 and 22 1/2 on London, 419-421 on France and 518 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 10 1/2 and 10 1/2. The market closes firm.

—The minister of finance has extended to the 30th June, 1882, the time specified for receiving without discount the treasury notes of the denomination of 200\$, 100\$ and 50\$. After that date a discount of 10 per cent. per month will be enforced.

—The Leopoldina Railroad Company has contracted with the Banco Rural e Hypothecario for the emission of 3,600,000 in preferred obligations of 100\$ and 200\$ bearing interest at 6 1/2% p. a. and annual amortization of 1%. The emission is made at 93% and the interests will be paid every six months on April 1st and October 1st.

—The September returns of the custom house, at this port show the total receipts to be 3,574,106\$50 as follows:

Imports	3,566,704\$20
Despacho marítimo	12,064\$60
Exports	992,822\$49
Other sources	2,512\$405
	3,574,106\$50

Deposits	28,471\$93
Residuos	30,221\$27
Inland revenue returns	522,034\$28

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

September 22.

70 Pro-vincial apolices of 200\$	100 1/2
50 Banco do Brazil	250 000
20 Banco do Comercio	250 000
25 Banco Mercantil de Santos	225 000
30 Banco Predial	143 000
50 Banco Ind. austral	250 000
4 Banco Rural	250 000
100 Banco do Comercio for 30th inst.	218 300
100 do (outs. sale)	218 300
50 Petropolis R. R.	180 000
25 S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro, with sub. darts	150 000
25 Macaé e Campos R. R.	150 000
65 do	185 000
80 Carris Urbanos	248 000
30 Carris Villa Isabel	215 000
30 Carris Pernambuco	140 000
100 Navegação Nacional	282 000
128 Navegação Paulista	210 000
95 Navegação Brasileira (outs. sale)	243 000
200 Docas D. Pedro II for 30th inst.	95 000
100 do do for Oct. 1st	103 000
100 do do do	90 000
100 do do do (outs. sale)	90 000
115 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	82 1/2
80 Banco Predial hyp. n., without int.	82 1/2

Sept. 23.

8 Six per cent apolices	1,085 000
10 do (outs. sale)	1,085 000
12,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,050 000
24 National Loan 1868	1,253 000
50 Banco do Brazil	250 000
30 do do	250 000
100 do for Oct. 5th	300 000
150 Banco Predial	142 000
200 Banco Industrial for 30th inst.	218 000
50 Banco do Comercio	210 000
25 Docas D. Pedro II	90 000
100 do do	90 000
100 do do	90 000
170 Macaé e Campos R. R.	185 000
640 Sorocabana R. R.	78 000
60 Petropolis R. R.	180 000
30 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	81 1/2
100 do (outs. sale)	81 1/2
170 Carris Villa Isabel	217 000
100 Navegação Nacional	282 000
128 Navegação Paulista	210 000
95 Navegação Brasileira (outs. sale)	243 000
200 Docas D. Pedro II for Oct. 1st	95 000
100 do do do	103 000
100 do do do	90 000
100 do do do (outs. sale)	90 000
115 Locomotora	82 1/2
24 Minas de Capiava, S. A.	50 000
430 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes (60)	94 1/2
250 Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 16 & 31	82 1/2
150 do do with int.	82 1/2

Sept. 24.

8 Six per cent apolices	1,085 000
10 do	1,085 000
12,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,050 000
24 Architectonica	102 1/2
50 Navegação Brasileira	245 000
100 do do	250 000
30 Carris Urbanos	247 500
150 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ (outs. sale)	82 1/2
200 Docas D. Pedro II for Oct. 1st	95 000
100 do do do	103 000
100 do do do	90 000
700 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes (50)	97 1/2

Sept. 26.

4 Six per cent apolices	1,082 000
2,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,050 000
20 National Loan 1868	1,240 000
50 Banco do Comercio	210 500
100 do for 30th inst.	210 500
100 do Rural for Oct. 10	270 000
30 Aliança Insurance	28 000
20 Navegação Brasileira	250 000
40 Navegação Brasileira for Oct. 20th	249 000
150 Carris Urbanos for 30th inst.	249 000
300 Sorocabana R. R.	85 000
200 Sorocabana R. R. (outs. sale)	85 000
100 do do do for Oct. 15	85 000
200 Banco Predial hyp. n., (without int.)	81 1/2
200 do do do	81 1/2
115 Banco Predial h. n. with int. (outs. sale)	82 1/2

Sept. 27.

50 Banco Predial	143 000
50 Banco Rural	250 000
20 Banco do Comercio	220 000
50 Sorocabana R. R.	87 000
50 Carris Urbanos for 30th inst.	249 000
50 Carris Villa Isabel	215 000
43 Carris Villa Isabel for Oct. 12th	216 000
133 do do (outs. sale)	216 000
100 Carris Porto Alegre	125 000
25 Sorocabana R. R.	9 000
100 Minas de Capiava	50 000
100 Macaé e Campos deb.	40 000
100 Banco Predial, hyp. notes, with int. (6. s.)	82 1/2

Sept. 28.

2 Six per cent apolices	1,083 000
12 do	1,084 000
26 do	1,085 000
10 do (outs. sale)	1,085 000
1 Six per cent apolices of 400\$	1,050 000
30,000\$ Six per cent apolices of small amounts	1,050 000
150 Banco do Comercio	250 000
30 Banco Industrial	253 300
8 Fidelity Insurance	202 000
30 Confiança Insurance	43 000
12 Nova Permanente Insurance	350 000
50 Aliança Insurance	28 000
50 Aliança Insurance (outs. sale)	28 000
100 União Mineira R. R.	180 000
100 Sorocabana R. R. for Oct. 31st	90 000
133 Carris Villa Isabel	216 000
100 Carris Niteroyense	1 250
40 Navegação Brasileira for Oct. 20th	250 000
100 Navegação Nacional	250 000
150 Servicos maritimos	260 000
30 Docas D. Pedro II (outs. sale)	98 000
100 Banco Predial hyp. n., with int. (6. s.)	82 1/2

Sept. 29.

2 Six per cent apolices	1,080 000
10 do	1,075 000
3,000\$ do of small amounts	1,050 000
12 Amazon Steam Navigation	140 000
5 Architectonica	90 000
110 Banco Predial (outs. sale)	144 000
70 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes (50)	97 1/2

Sept. 30.

98 Six per cent apolices	1,080 000
15 do	1,075 000
12,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,050 000
10 Banco Predial	144 000
30 Confiança Insurance	45 000
100 Sorocabana R. R.	88 000
30 do (outs. sale)	90 000
50 Sorocabana deb. of 150 (outs. sale)	90 1/2
21 do do	82 1/2
30 S. Paulo e Rio R.R. with subsidiaries	138 000
50 Carrageons Fluminenses	177 000
150 Carris Villa Isabel (outs. sale)	216 000
350 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes (50 o. s.)	95 1/2
35 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes (50 o. s.)	95 1/2
6,000\$ Provincial apolices (outs. sale)	102 1/2
5,000\$ do do	102 1/2

October 1.

4 Six per cent apolices	1,080 000
10 do	1,075 000
12,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,050 000
40 Banco Predial	147 000
100 Sorocabana R. R.	250 000
30 Banco Commercial	253 000
100 Sorocabana R. R.	90 000
100 Sorocabana R. R. with subsidiaries	150 000
10 S. Paulo e Rio R.R. with subsidiaries	138 000
50 Carrageons Fluminenses	177 000
150 Carris Villa Isabel (outs. sale)	216 000
350 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes (50 o. s.)	95 1/2
35 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes (50 o. s.)	95 1/2
6,000\$ Provincial apolices (outs. sale)	102 1/2
5,000\$ do do	102 1/2

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 4th, 1881.

Exports.

Coffee.—Since our last report, on the 23rd ult., lower prices have again been reported by cable from consuming markets, but a reduction of 50 to 100 reis per 100 lbs, made by our dealers in currency prices, has again been sufficient to promote great activity and the sales since the 23rd ult. amount to 215,250 bags, chiefly for the United States. The total sales for the month since the 3rd ult. reach the large figure of 484,230 bags.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day shows a decline of 6 d. to 14 s compared with that of the 23rd ult.

The clearances have been:

United States:

Sept. 23	Galveston New York	3,300
24	New York St. Mr. O'Brien	30,658
24	Baltimore Am. bk. Templar	8,330
25	New Orleans Br. str. Arthur	7,753
25	Mobile f. o. S. W. bk. Act.	19,165
25	New York Br. str. D. M. B.	19,165
25	do Br. str. R. M. B.	30,700
Oct. 3	do Port bk. Guilherme	8,693

Europe:

Sept. 23	Southampton, Havre Br. str. Tamar	10,958
23	Havre Br. str. Tifia	676
24	Hamburg Gr. str. Meuse	2,950
24	Marseilles Fr. str. Savio	7,181
24	Havre Fr. str. Ville d'Alger	2,050
26	Gibraltar f. o. S. W. bk. Mary	4,002
27	Lisbon f. o. N. H. Knudsen	3,721
29	Hamburg Gr. str. Montebello	19,674
29	Southampton, Antw. Belg. str. Horrox	7,138
30	Hamburg, Antw. Gr. str. Frankfurt	10,909
30	Bordeaux, Mars. Fr. str. Niger	4,309

Elsewhere:

Sept. 28	Port Elizabeth Gr. bk. Heros	2,000
30	do S. W. bk. Sages	3,985
26	River Plate Fr. str. Orango	2,174
30	Valparaiso Br. str. Arancibia	342
Oct. 1	River Plate Br. str. Arancibia	933

The total clearances in September have been:

For United States	275,940 bags, against 265,744 in Sept. 1880
Europe	16,652 " 91,291 "
C. of Good H.	11,458 " 9,100 "
" River Plate and "	" " " "
" West Coast	6,301 " 5,431 "
Total	461,351 371,497

and the total clearances during 9 months from January 1st to Sept. 30th amount to

bags	
1,526,860 for United S. against 1,226,693 in 1880	
1,398,904 Europe	763,611
81,100 C. of G. H.	48,819
39,312 R. P. & W. C.	39,942
3,041,996 bags	2,070,065

showing an increase of 971,931 bags over the clearances in the same period of last year, viz:

25,957 bags increase to United States	
635,993 " Europe	
37,281 " Cape of Good Hope	
8,330 " Elsewhere	

971,931 bags.

the increase to Europe amounting to about 83 1/2%.

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800 barrels	Trieste
5,147 "	Gallego
1,118 "	Haxall
4,448 "	O'Dance
24,631 "	Baltimore
2,422 "	Chili
Total 39,626 barrels.	
We quote:	
Trieste	22 500—23 000
Gallego	22 000—22 500
Haxall	22 000—22 500
Dunlop	22 000—22 500
O'Dance	21 000—21 500
McCaule	21 000—21 500
Baltimore	21 000—21 500
St. Louis	20 000—20 500
River Plate	18 500—19 000
Chili	18 500—19 000
Brazilian	18 500—19 500.

Market firm.

The total arrivals during the third quarter of this year were 105,724 barrels, viz:

69,492 barrels from	Baltimore
21,404 "	Richmond
15,620 "	New York
1,000 "	Wilmington
2,380 "	Trieste
80 "	Liverpool
4,868 bgs. from	Chili and River Plate
105,724 barrels.	

and the total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st amount to 284,865 barrels.

Pink Pine.—The arrivals consist of 174,688 feet per *Sarah A. Stephens* from Durian, which have been sold on special terms.

The market continues firm at 44,500 per doz. feet, and the arrivals in September amounted to 727,693 feet, and during the third quarter of this year have been 1,327,716 feet, viz:

600,223 feet from	Bruswick
274,688 "	Darien
253,805 "	St. Mary
1,327,716 feet	

The total arrivals during the 9 months from January 1st to September 30th, amount to

5,801,675 feet	in same period 1880
against 6,276,797 "	in same period 1880
White Pine. —The arrivals have been:	
81,602 feet from	<i>Flora Goodale</i> from New York
6,225 "	<i>Alice</i> " Baltimore
which have been sold at 105 reis per foot, and 240,050 feet per <i>G. P. Sherwood</i> from New York which are not yet sold.	

The market is steady but well supplied.

The arrivals in September were 214,984 feet and during the third quarter of this year 1,218,634 feet, viz:

1,682,280 feet from	New York
80,462 "	Baltimore
50,931 "	Wilmington
1,218,634 feet	

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st, amounted to

2,823,698 feet	in same period 1880.
against 2,133,885 "	in same period 1880.

Spruce Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last issue. The demand continues good and we quote 38,000—40,000 per dozen.

The arrivals in September were 379,848 feet and these constitute the total arrivals during the third quarter of this year.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st, have been

669,774 feet	in same period 1880.
against 815,611 "	in same period 1880.
Swedish Pine. —The arrivals consist of	
688 dozen from	<i>Flora</i> from Westwick
635 "	<i>Huganars</i> from Memel

which had both been sold to arrive at 41,800 per dozen.

The market is very firm and prices trending upwards.

The arrivals in September were 380 dozen and during the third quarter of this year 6,313 dozen, viz:

3,320 dozen from	Westwick
1,215 "	Memel
609 "	Calmar
377 "	Stockholm
468 "	Karlshamn
117 "	Hamburg
6,313	

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st, amount to 25,000 dozen.

The cargo per *Charita* from Westwick, arrived 1st inst., is not yet sold.

Kerosene.—The market has been flat and prices have declined to 74,400—75,000 per case for Devco's Brilliant.

The arrivals in September were 10,900 cases and during the third quarter of this year 68,150.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st have been

165,496 cases	in same period 1880
against 94,750 "	in same period 1880

Arrivals since 1st inst:

4,800 cases per	<i>Carriack</i> from New York
1,000 "	<i>G. P. Sherwood</i> from do.

Lard.—The depression in the market continues and prices are again lower. We quote:

440—445 reis per lb.	for George
430—435 "	" " Jenkins
420—425 "	" " New York

The arrivals have been:

1,000 kegs per	<i>Flora Goodale</i> from New York
175 "	<i>Alice</i> from Baltimore
500 "	and 55 cases per <i>Servie</i> from do.
1,000 "	per <i>Carriack</i> from New York.

The arrivals in September were 4,091 kegs and 55 cases, and during the third quarter of this year 30,444 kegs and 105 cases.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st amount to

61,324 kegs, 300 cases, — pails	in same period 1880.
against 77,665 "	537 " 1150 " in same period 1880.

Rosin.—The arrivals consist of

100 barrels per	<i>Flora Goodale</i> from New York
Marked unchanged at	\$8,000—\$8,500 per barrel.

The arrivals in September were 241 barrels and during the third quarter of this year 2,241 barrels.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st amount to 6,707 barrels

against 2,874 "	in same period 1880.
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Turpentine.—There have been no further arrivals and the market continues firm at 500—520 reis per kilo.

The arrivals in September were 168 cases and during the third quarter of this year 1,243 cases.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st have been 3,038 cases

against 2,965 " in same period 1880

Hoy.—There have been no arrivals and the market is unchanged at 71—73 reis per kilo for Rosario.

The arrivals in September have been 1,171 bales, during the third quarter 6,119 bales, and during the 9 months since January 1st 21,643 bales.

Brown.—Arrivals

200 bags from Tamar from River Plate.

The market continues firm at \$550—560 per bag.

The arrivals in September were 2,291 bags, during the third quarter 5,284 bags, and during the 9 months since January 1st 41,402 bags.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals:

873 bags per Tamar from River Plate.

There is a good demand and prices have advanced to \$450—460 per bag.

The arrivals in September were 29,494 bags, during the third quarter 71,000 bags, and during the 9 months since January 1st 84,546 bags.

Beer.—Prices are unchanged at

Bass (Hiers & Bell)	\$400—\$450
Tennent	4 200—5 000
Guinness' Stout	7 200—7 300
German, Carlsberg	7 250—7 350
do Cavallo	7 000—7 100
do sundry brands	4 000—5 000
American	nominal

Arrivals:

40 cases per *Ptoicmy* from Liverpool.

The arrivals in September were 1,250 cases and 170 barrels, and during the third quarter of this year 6,050 cases and 767 barrels.

Butter.—Owing to the recent heavy supply prices are again somewhat lower. We quote:

French, in barrels	1800—1850 per lb.
do in tins	1 080—1 150 "
Danish "	1 080—1 150 "
Italian "	1 100—1 120 "
American "	800—850 "

Arrivals:

4 cases per *Europe* from Genna

1,599 cases and 430 barrels per *S. Martin* from Havre.

The arrivals in September were 4,121 cases and 1,090 barrels, and during the third quarter of this year 12,112 cases and 3,880 barrels.

Cement.—The arrivals consist of 251 casks per *Raconna* from Marseilles. Prices are unchanged. We quote:

English	\$850—880
German	6 500—6 800
Monique	7 500—8 000

The arrivals in September were 1,241 casks, and during the third quarter of this year 5,227 casks, viz:

4,426 casks from	Hamburg
301 "	Marseilles
300 "	London
200 "	Havre
5,227 casks	

and the total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st amount to 41,310 casks, viz:

30,442 casks from	London
10,088 "	Hamburg
496 "	Marseilles
200 "	Havre
84 "	Liverpool
41,310 casks	

Coal.—The arrivals consist of

325 tons per	<i>Flora</i> from Cardiff
638 "	<i>Mary</i> from Sunderland
2,487 "	<i>Joseph</i> from Cardiff
412 "	<i>W. W. Lloyd</i> from New Port
1,400 "	<i>John</i> from Liverpool
996 "	<i>Adick</i> from Greenock
281 "	<i>Minchen</i> from Greenock
203 "	<i>Belona</i> from New Castle
360 "	<i>Maria Berner</i> from do
1,080 "	<i>Njord</i> from Greenock
2,550 "	<i>Star of India</i> from Cardiff

almost all for companies' account

In the absence of sales of any importance quotations continue nominal.

The arrivals in September were 18,882 tons coal and 259 tons coke, viz:

11,161 tons from	Cardiff (and 59 tons coke)
2,456 "	Glasgow
1,425 "	Liverpool
1,277 "	Greenock
860 "	New Castle 170 "
638 "	Sunderland
614 "	New Port
401 "	Leith
40 "	Hamburg

18,882 tons coal and 259 tons coke

against 13,345 " 291 " in Sept. 1880.

The arrivals during the third quarter of this year were 61,223 tons coal and 627 tons coke, viz:

40,848 tons from	Cardiff, and 89 tons coke
5,349 "	N. Castle 538 "
4,843 "	Greenock
3,169 "	Liverpool
2,038 "	Glasgow
1,384 "	Leith
1,353 "	New Port
1,274 "	Sunderland
818 "	Swansea
120 "	Hamburg

61,223 tons coal and 627 tons coke

and the total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st amount to 163,765 tons coal and 1,012 tons coke

against 145,737 " 949 " same period 1880.

Coffin.—The arrivals consist only of 339 cases Norwegian per *Bernar* from Hamburg.

Retail prices are unchanged at 25,000—25 000 per case for tubs.

The arrivals in September were 2,074 tubs Canadian and 516 cases Norwegian, and during the third quarter of this year 12,821 tubs Canadian and 1,450 cases Norwegian, viz:

9,071 tubs from	New Carlisle
2,850 "	Gaspé
1,435 "	Hamburg
50 "	Liverpool.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st amount to 34,197 tubs Canadian and 10,015 cases Norwegian.

PORT OF SANTOS.

October 30, 1881.

Coffee.—Market quiet at \$400—400 per 100 kilos for superiors.

Receipts last week averaged 6,663 bags per day.

Stock 125,000 bags.

PORT OF BAHIA.

September 27th, 1881.

Exports.

Sugar.—About 300 tons No. 6½ have been sold at 13277 per 10 kilos or, at the exchange of 22½, equal to 141 per cwt. f.o.b. ex freight and commission. Also about 1,700 bags Naxarita have changed hands at 110 reis or 107 per cwt. ex above. The weather is very favorable for cutting the cane and we expect new sugars by the middle of next month.

Shipped since our last:

5,223 bags per	<i>Chitler</i> to Channel
1,767 "	<i>Selma</i> to London
700 "	<i>Machylene</i> to Liverpool.

Loadings:

Gr bk Medan, 300 tons, per New York.

Cotton.—About 300 bales *Cattie* have changed hands at \$580 per 10 kilos for home consumption.

Coffin.—A lot of 450 bags washed and unwashed *Caravelles* has been disposed of at \$3200 per 10 kilos all round, which is equal, at the exchange of 22½, to 235 per cwt. f.o.b. No transactions of other descriptions have transpired and the market is paralyzed on account of the unfavorable advices from Europe.

Stock about 20,000 bags.

Cocoa.—Continued in brisk demand and all available stocks, consisting of about 3,500 bags *fermented* and 700 bags *common* have been eagerly bought up at \$450 to 500 per 10 kilos the former and at 300 to 311 the latter, which is equal, at the exchange of 22½, to 544—568 and 433—444 per cwt. f.o.b.

Shipped during the fortnight:

480 bags per	<i>Argentina</i> to Hamburg
1,005 "	<i>Ville de Santos</i> to Havre
250 "	<i>Correio III</i> to Mediterranean
384 "	<i>Machylene</i> to Antwerp.

Hides.—A sale of about 2,800 *dry salted* at \$560 and 3,000 *dry* at \$6800 per 10 kilos is reported. There is a good demand but no available stock.

Shipped since our last:

1,700 hides per	<i>Argentina</i> to Hamburg
2,000 "	<i>Catral</i> to Oporto
1,200 "	<i>Correio III</i> to Genna.

Returned.—About 150 tons have been sold at \$164—2 383 per 10 kilos according to quality. Stock about 250 tons.

Tobacco.—The transactions during the fortnight have been limited to the sale of about 5,000 bales at \$3800—6000 according to quality and assortment. The weather is considered favorable for the new crop which is likely to be a large one. Stock about 77,000 bales.

Shipped since our last:

1,540 bales per	<i>Argentina</i> to Hamburg
941 "	<i>Ville de Santos</i> to Havre
619 "	<i>Immer</i> to Bremen
1,110 "	<i>Congo</i> to Bordeaux.

Freights.—Chartered to load here:

Gr bk Medan, 3,320 in full, New York.

To load at Aracaju or Penzance:

Gr bk Gesta, 451 and 500, Channel f.o.

Steamer rates:

Liverpool and London 20½—25½ in full

Havre 35—40 fms in full

Bremen and Hamburg 25½—30½ in full

Imports.

Flour.—Arrivals 1,034 barrels from Liverpool for retailers' account. Trieste and Hungarian is retelling at 24,000—25,000 per barrel.

Lard.—Without supplies. Prices advanced to 1280 per kilo sold.

Coals.—Arrivals about 3,200 tons from Cardiff and Newport for company's account. No sales have transpired. Prices in retail rate 17,000—17 500 for Cardiff on board ship.

Coffin.—Arrivals consist of only 50 cases from Hamburg but some cargoes from Newfoundland are shortly expected. The arrivals sell in retail at 25,000 per case and at 20,000—22,000 per barrel or drum, without discount.

Salt.—Arrivals about 16,000 alqueires from Cadix

6,500 "	Cape Verde
3,000 "	Aracaju

which are retelling at

700—740 reis for	Cadix
600 680 "	Cape Verde
500 540 "	Aracaju

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

September 17th, 1881.

Cotton.—Prices still rule 420—470 reis per kilo and sales are regular. Stock about 3,000 bags.

Sugar.—Is coming in at the rate of about 3,000 bags per week and sell at 120—125 reis per kilo.

Freights.—½ and 10 7/10 for cotton and 25½ and 10 7/10 for sugar. Cargo continues scarce.

Exchange.—Drawers are open at 20½—20½ 90 dls, but takers keep back for 20½.

Discount.—8 1/2—9 7/10. Money very scarce.

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Successors of
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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 140,000

Draws on:

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Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000

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Oct. 3	Mondego.....	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.
" 9	Douro.....	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.

The outward steamers are due here about the beginning and middle of each month, proceeding to the River Plate, after the necessary stay in this port.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
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